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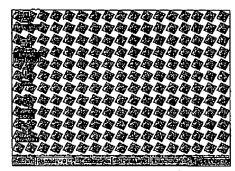
Microsoft Press Committee Commi

Third Edition

Microsoft Press

time and date

graphic image. See the illustration. 3. In an environment with multiple windows, to rearrange and resize all open windows so that they appear fully on the screen without any overlap.



Tile.

time and date \tim and dat"\ n. In computing, the timekeeping and datekeeping functions maintained by the computer's operating system, used most visibly as a means of "stamping" files with the date and time of creation or last revision.

time-division multiplexing \tim də-vizh-ən multi-pleks-ëng\ n. A form of multiplexing in which transmission time is broken into segments, each of which carries one element of one signal. See also statistical multiplexer. Compare FDM.

time out or timeout or time-out $\mbox{$1$}$ m out $\mbox{$n$}$. An event that indicates that a predetermined amount of time has elapsed without some other expected event taking place. The time-out event is used to interrupt the process that had been waiting for the other expected event. For example, a dial-up remote system might allow the user 60 seconds to log in after making a connection. If the user fails to enter a valid login name and password within this time, the computer breaks the connection, thus protecting itself against crackers as well as freeing a phone line that may have gone dead.

timer \ti mar\ n. A register (high-speed memory circuit) or a special circuit, chip, or software routine used to measure time intervals. A timer is not the same as the system clock, although its pulses can be derived from the system clock frequency. See also time and date. Compare clock (definition 1), clock/calendar.

time-sharing \tim'shar'eng\ n. The use of a computer system by more than one individual at the same time. Time-sharing runs separate programs concurrently by interleaving portions of processing time allotted to each program (user). See also quantum (definition 2), time slice.

time slice \tim'slīs\ n. A brief period of time during which a particular task is given control of the microprocessor in a time-sharing multitasking environment. See also multitasking, preemptive multitasking. Compare quantum (definition 2).

time-slice multitasking \tim'slis mul'tĕ-ta-skēng, mul'tī-ta-skēng\ n. See preemptive multitasking.

Time to Live \tim` too liv'\ n. A header field for a packet sent over the Internet indicating how long the packet should be held. Acronym: TTL (TT-L'). See also header (definition 2), packet (definition 1).

timing signals \ti'meng sig'nəlz\ n. 1. Any of several types of signals used to coordinate activities within a computer system. 2. A signal used to coordinate data transfer operations.

tiny model \ti^ne mod`əl\ n. A memory model in the Intel 80x86 processor family. The tiny model allows a combined total of only 64 kilobytes (KB) for code and for data. See also 8086, memory model.

title bar \ti'tl bar'\ n. In a graphical user interface, a horizontal space at the top of a window that contains the name of the window. Most title bars also contain boxes or buttons for closing and resizing the window. Clicking on the title bar allows the user to move the entire window.

.tj \dot T-J \ n. On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Tajikistan.

.tk \dot`T-K`\ n. On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Tokelau.

TIA \TLA\\ n. Acronym for three-letter acronym. An ironic term, usually used in jest on the Internet in e-mail, newsgroups, and other online forums, referring to the large number of acronyms in computer terminology, particularly those consisting of three letters.

.tm \dot`T-M\ n. On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Turkmenistan.

TMS34010 \T-M-S`thr&`-for-o`wən-o`\ n. See 34010, 34020.

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